



Multiple Jobholders in the Ocean State



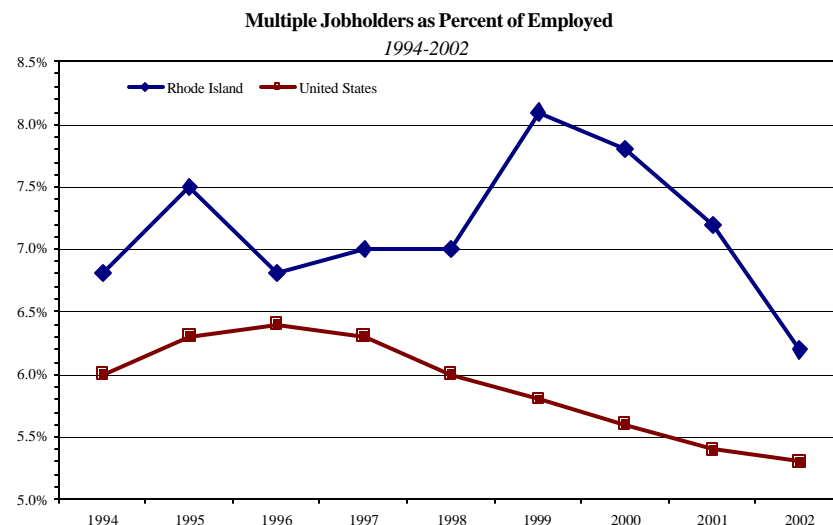
According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey, 32,000 Ocean State residents held multiple jobs in 2002, accounting for 6.2 percent of employed Rhode Islanders sixteen years and older. This represents a significant decline in the state's multiple jobholder rate since 1999, when 8.1 percent (39,000) of workers held two or more jobs. It is also the lowest rate reported since 1994, when the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated 6.8 percent (32,000) of the state's residents fell in this category.

During the past nine years, Rhode Island's multiple jobholder rate has remained above the national average. In 1994, 6.0 percent of all United States workers held two or more jobs -- 0.8 percentage points less than the Ocean State. This gap widened to 2.3 percentage points in 1999, but steadily declined to 0.9 percentage points by 2002. In comparison to other states, Rhode Island has consistently ranked among the top two-fifths of states with the highest multiple jobholder rates. In 1994, the Ocean State ranked twentieth in the nation and rose to eighteenth one year later. Although its lowest ranking came in 1996 (26th), the state placed fourteenth in 1999 and 2000. In those years, Rhode Island's percentage of multiple jobholders peaked, while the national rate began to fall. In 2002, eighteen states reported higher percentages of multiple jobholders within their workforces.

Dating back to 1994, nearly all of the six New England states have reported higher multiple jobholder rates than the nation as a whole. The only exceptions have been Connecticut between 1995 and 1998 and more recently, Massachusetts in 2001 and 2002. During this period, both of these states continued to post rates below that of Rhode Island, barring Massachusetts (7.2%) in 1996. Since that year, the Bay State's multiple jobholder rate has declined on an annual basis. Meanwhile, between 1994 and 1999, Connecticut was home to the lowest rate in New England. Rhode Island's western neighbor lost this distinction in 2000, when 6.5 percent of its workers held more than one job.

Today, Massachusetts (4.9%) and Connecticut (5.9%) have the lowest rates in the region.

In 2002, Vermont (8.9%) reported the highest multiple jobholder rate in New England. This is a distinction the Green Mountain State has held in all but one year since 1994. Vermont's multiple jobholder rate of 9.2 percent in 2000 remains the highest annual rate reported in New England during the past nine years. In 2002, Maine (7.2%) and New Hampshire (6.5%) also had higher jobholder rates than Rhode Island.



The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines a multiple jobholder as an employed person sixteen years and older who "either had two or more jobs as a wage and salary worker, were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also held a wage and salary job." Self-employed persons with multiple businesses and those with multiple jobs as unpaid family workers are excluded.

A Product of the

Labor Market Information Unit- Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training

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Multiple Jobholders

Primary Jobs by Industry...

Although in-depth data on multiple jobholders within Rhode Island is not available, statistics for the nation can be analyzed to gain a better understanding of the industries and occupations in which people moonlight. In 2002, nearly five percent of United States workers 16 years and older held multiple jobs. More than 98 percent of these 6.7 million people were primarily employed in Nonagricultural industries, while the remaining worked in Agriculture and Related industries.

Among people employed in Nonagricultural jobs, 4.9 percent (6.6 million) held two or more jobs. More than 41 percent of these multiple jobholders were primarily employed in either Education & Health Services (1.9 million) or Wholesale & Retail Trade (817,000). These sectors generally offer low-paying jobs and are often part-time and seasonal in nature, making it necessary to seek supplemental income from a second job. Within Education & Health Services, 8.4 percent (969,000) of Educational Services workers held more than one job in 2002 - the highest multiple jobholder rate of any private sub-sector industry. An estimated 944,000 Healthcare & Social Assistance (6.3%) employees were multiple jobholders as well, divided among Health Services, except Hospitals (447,000), Hospitals (354,000), and Social Assistance (143,000).

Multiple Jobholder Rate...

...is calculated as the number of multiple jobholders divided by total employment. For example, 5.4 million people worked in Hospitals in 2002. Of these, 354,000 held more than one job - a multiple jobholder rate of 6.6 percent.

Leisure & Hospitality industries accounted for 8.7 percent of the nation's nonagricultural multiple jobholders in 2002, with 575,000 of its nearly 11 million workers holding two or more jobs. Its seasonal fluctuations and low-paying occupations likely contributed to this 5.2 percent multiple jobholder rate. Within this sector, most multiple jobholders were primarily employed in Food Services & Drinking Places (364,000), a 5.0 percent industry multiple jobholder rate. The sector's highest rate was reported in Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation, as 6.3 percent (146,000) of the industry's workforce held more than one job.

Manufacturing's 571,000 multiple jobholders accounted for 8.7 percent of the national total. An estimated 95,000 Primary Metals & Fabricated Metals Products workers held a secondary job, while the Transportation Equipment (66,000), Computers & Electronic Products (59,000), and Paper & Printing (57,000) industries also reported a significant number of multiple jobholders. The sector's highest multiple jobholder rates by industry were in Primary Metals & Fabricated Metals Products (4.8%), Furniture & Fixtures (4.4%), Paper & Printing (4.4%), and Computers & Electronic Products (3.9%). Overall, 3.4 percent of all Manufacturing workers held two or more jobs in 2002.

By sector, Education & Health Services (7.2%) reported the highest multiple jobholder rate in 2002, followed by Public Administration (7.1%), Leisure & Hospitality (5.2%), and Other Services (5.1%). Notable rates also occurred in Information (4.5%), Professional & Business Services (4.4%), and Wholesale & Retail Trade (4.4%).

Secondary Jobs by Industry...

In 2002, nearly 5.1 million people held secondary jobs in Nonagricultural industries. Among the major industry groups, the most secondary jobs were held in Education & Health Services (1.3 million), Leisure & Hospitality (937,000), Retail Trade (826,000), and Professional & Business Services (506,000). Other industry groups reported significantly lower levels of secondary jobholders, including Financial Activities (249,000), Transportation & Utilities (165,000), Construction (139,000), Information (134,000), and Manufacturing (113,000).

Of secondary jobholders in Education & Health Services, 55.6 percent (714,000) were in Health Care & Social Assistance industries, including Health Services, except Hospitals (407,000), Hospitals (202,000), and Social Assistance (105,000). Educational Services accounted for an additional 570,000 secondary jobs.

More than 60 percent of people holding secondary employment in Leisure & Hospitality industries worked in Food Services & Drinking Places (564,000), while 296,000 people moonlighted in Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation jobs. Within Professional & Business Services, 289,000 secondary jobholders worked in Management, Administrative, & Waste Services industries, while 217,000 people held secondary jobs in Professional & Technical Services.

throughout the Nation

Primary Jobs by Occupation...

In 2002, nearly 28 percent of America's multiple jobholders were primarily engaged in Professional & Related occupations. An additional 24.5 percent were employed in Sales & Office positions, while 18.4 percent worked in Service occupations. Smaller percentages of multiple job holders were primarily employed in Management, Business, & Financial Operations (13.1%), Production, Transportation, & Material Moving (9.7%), and Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance (6.4%) occupations.

Primary versus Secondary

Primary and Secondary jobs are distinguished by the number of hours worked at each. A person's primary job is the one at which he/she works the most hours.

Of the 1.9 million Professional and Related occupations workers who held more than one job in 2002, 34.7 percent were primarily employed in Education, Training, & Library jobs. These 647,000 multiple jobholders accounted for 8.6 percent of total Education, Training, & Library employment in the nation, the second highest multiple jobholder rate by occupation reported that year. An additional 478,000 Healthcare Practitioner & Technical (7.5%) workers moonlighted as well.

Multiple Jobholder Rates for Selected Primary Occupations

United States, 2002

Total, 16 years and over	4.9%
Protective Service	8.9%
Education, Training, & Library	8.6%
Community & Social Services	8.2%
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	7.5%
Arts, Design, Entertain., Sports, & Media	7.2%
Life, Physical, & Social Science	5.9%
Healthcare Support	5.8%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	5.6%
Personal Care & Service	5.3%
Office & Administrative Support	4.9%

More than 1.2 million people working in Service occupations also held multiple jobs, accounting for 5.6 percent of the occupational group's total employment in 2002. Protective Service employees posted the highest multiple jobholder rate of any occupation at 8.9 percent (240,000), while an additional 154,000 Healthcare Support personnel (5.8%) held two or more jobs. Notable multiple jobholder rates were also reported in Food Preparation & Serving Related (5.6%; 387,000) and Personal Care and Service (5.3%; 235,000) occupations.

Within the Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance occupations group, 204,000 Construction & Extraction employees held multiple jobs, accounting for 2.6 percent of total occupational employment. An additional 184,000 people working in Installation, Maintenance, & Repair occupations also held two or more jobs in 2002, a 4.0 percent multiple jobholder rate.

Secondary Jobs by Occupation...

Of the nation's 6.7 million multiple jobholders, more than a quarter (1.8 million) held their secondary jobs in Sales & Office occupations. An additional 1.6 million workers maintained secondary employment in Service occupations, followed by Professional & Related (1.6 million), Management, Business, & Financial Operations (924,000), Production, Transportation, & Material Moving (434,000), and Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance (342,000) occupations.

Secondary jobs in Service occupations were concentrated in Food Preparation & Serving (564,000), Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance (402,000), and Personal Care & Service (361,000) occupations. A smaller number of multiple jobholders held secondary employment in Protective Service (166,000) and Healthcare Support (129,000) occupations.

Among multiple jobholders who chose to moonlight in Professional & Related occupations, the greatest number worked in Education, Training, & Library (459,000) occupations, followed by Healthcare Practitioner & Technical (412,000) and Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media (402,000) occupations. Community & Social Services (154,000) occupations were also a frequent choice of people looking for secondary work.

Within the Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance occupations, 175,000 multiple jobholders maintained secondary employment in Construction & Extraction occupations, followed by Installation, Maintenance, & Repair (102,000) and Farming, Fishing, & Forestry (64,000) occupations.

Reasons for Working Multiple Jobs

In May 2001, the CPS asked respondents sixteen years and older to identify the main reason why they worked more than one job. Estimations based on this data showed that 27.8 percent of multiple jobholders found it necessary to meet expenses or pay off debt. For others, wages from second jobs help meet other personal goals and desires. More than 35 percent reported that they worked more than one job to earn extra money. This could be to save for the future or to purchase something special. An additional 17.4 percent enjoyed the type of work their second job entailed, while 4.6 percent wanted to build a business or get experience in a different occupation.

Why hold multiple jobs?

- ◆ To help meet regular household expenses
- ◆ To pay off debts
- ◆ To save for the future
- ◆ To gain experience in a new occupation
- ◆ To build up a new business
- ◆ To help out a friend or relative
- ◆ To earn extra money to buy something
- ◆ Because one enjoys the work

Reasons for working multiple jobs vary across age, race, sex, and marital status. For instance, a slightly higher percentage of women who maintain families (47.7%) than men (40.7%) in a similar situation worked multiple jobs to meet expenses or pay debts. Also, people increasingly work a second job for enjoyment as they age. Nearly a quarter (24.0%) of men aged 55 years and older fit this category, compared to 17.1 percent of males 35 to 44 years old and 9.8 percent of 16 to 24 year olds. This trend is more pronounced among women, where 30.5 percent of those 55 years and older work a second job for enjoyment compared to just 8.9 percent of 16 to 24 year old women.

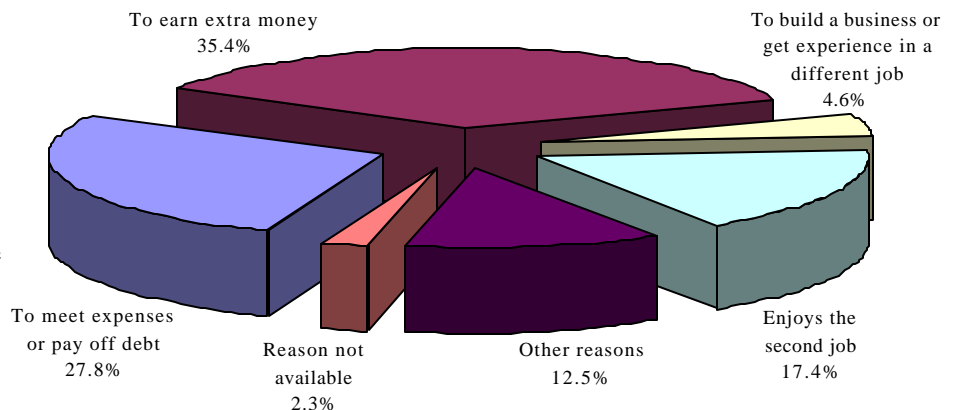
What is the CPS?

The Current Population Survey is a monthly survey of households conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For more information, visit www.bls.gov/cps/.

By marital status, more single workers (43.0%) held multiple jobs to earn extra money than married (32.4%) ones. Furthermore, 6.5 percent of single multiple jobholders did so to build a business or get experience in a different job, compared to just 4.2 percent of married and 3.2 percent of widowed, divorced, and separated workers. Among the latter, nearly 40 percent worked at more than one job to meet expenses or pay debts, compared to just 27.2 percent of single and 24.3 percent of married individuals.

Nationally, the economic necessity to hold two or more jobs was skewed toward black citizens and those of Hispanic origin. Nearly 41 percent of Hispanic and 32.8 percent of black multiple jobholders did so to meet expenses or to pay off debts, while just 27.1 percent of whites reported this reasoning. In contrast, 18.6 percent of white workers held a second job because they enjoyed the work, compared to just 8.2 percent of black workers.

Reasons for Working Multiple Jobs in the United States
May 2001



For more Rhode Island Labor Market Information...



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